MANITOBA

WORKPLACE INJURY AND ILLNESS STATISTICS REPORT FOR 2000-2004

Young Workers

APRIL 2005

SAFE WORK

SAFE
SPOT THE HAZARD
ASSESS THE RISK
FIND A SAFER WAY
EVERYDAY

WCB Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba

Manitoba

105-06197/

Manitoba

Workplace Injury and Illness

Statistics Report

2000-2004

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Acknowledgements

The *Manitoba Workplace Injury and Illness Statistics Report, 2000-2004: Young Workers* is the first report of this type. Its development has stemmed from cooperative efforts between the Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration and the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba (WCB) and is an integral component of Manitoba's joint injury prevention strategy (SAFE Work).

This report provides a picture of workplace injuries and illnesses for young workers. It is anticipated that it will be one of a future series that explores and highlights certain workforce populations and their injury claims experience.

Committee members and others involved in this initiative to develop improved workplace injury and illness surveillance and statistical reporting systems for the province have included Dr. Ted Redekop, Norma Alberg, Jo-Anna Guerra from the Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration and from the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba, Barry Warrack, Committee Chair and data analyst, Michael Rohatynsky, Janet Sprout, Murray Lempen, Jim Brown, Shane Lemay, and Harv Peters. Editors of this report were Krista Breckman and David McCrady.

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Executive Summary

This report presents statistical data about work-related injuries of Manitoba workers aged 15 to 24, during the period from 2000 to 2004. This spotlight on young workers is critically important because they are the leaders, employers, mentors and parents of tomorrow. By focusing injury prevention efforts on those workers who are early in their career and their life, we are shaping the future – a future in which fewer Manitobans will be maimed or killed because of their work.

This emphasis has already had an impact. In the past, young workers were more likely than older, more experienced workers to suffer workplace injuries. Encouragingly, the data presented in this report demonstrates that significant progress has been made toward reducing the number of injuries among young workers, which has declined by 19% over the period.

The time loss injury rate for this group has dropped by 28% (from 5.7 in 2000 to 4.1 in 2004), while the time loss rate for all covered Manitoba workers has declined by 22% (from 5.8 in 2000 to 4.5 in 2004).

However, young workers are not a homogeneous group. Young male workers, particularly those between the ages of 20 and 24, have the worst time loss and all injury rates of any other group and are at a greater risk of work-related injury than any other group. At 7.3 in 2004, the time loss claim rate for male youth aged 20 to 24 is considerably higher than that of men 25 years of age and older, which had a rate of 5.8 in 2004.

Young female workers, on the other hand, have lower injury rates than their older, more experienced female co-workers.

Here are some other highlights of the report:

- The youth all injury rate dropped 27% (from 12.4 in 2000 to 9.1 in 2004) and is now the same as the rate for all Manitoba covered workers.
- Youth fatalities comprised 12% of all acute hazard fatalities between 2000 and 2004 and one-third of bystander fatalities for the same period. The most common causes of young worker fatalities are motor vehicle accidents and contact with machinery.
- The majority of youth claims are in manufacturing, trade, service and construction.

Introduction

Young workers make up a significant percentage (about 17%) of the Manitoba labour force and, sadly, far too many suffer workplace injuries—injuries that can have life-long implications. This report provides a statistical profile of the injury experience of young workers (those between the ages of 15 and 24) and compares it with that of experienced workers (those 25 years of age and older).

Young workers are often employed in entry-level jobs, ones that can require physical labour and involve higher personal risk. Young workers are typically unfamiliar with their work environment, inexperienced with their work tasks, unable to recognize common workplace hazards and unaware of how to protect themselves. They may not always receive proper training. Young workers are often found in retail settings where money changes hands, and so are at greater risk for workplace violence. Youth may also work alone late at night, another risk factor for violence. Consequently, injury rates among young workers have historically been much higher than among other age groups.

Recognizing the greater risk that young workers had faced in the past, the Workers Compensation Board and the Workplace Safety and Health Division have directed their prevention activities toward youth in recent years. Young workers are a minority in the workplace, but efforts to improve their safety knowledge are immensely important. By identifying young workers and instilling in them a strong sense of the importance of safe and healthy work practices, we can reinforce safe work habits that will remain with them for the rest of their work life. Teaching young workers the SAFE message – Spot the hazard, Assess the risk, Find a safer way, Everyday – can reduce their potential for injury as they grow older.

This report follows up on the 2001 report, *Young Workers and Workplace Safety: A Statistical Analysis of WCB Claimants 1995-1999.* The data presented in this report covers the next five years of data and illustrate emerging trends.

Methodology

For the purpose of this report, young workers are defined as those between the ages of 15 and 24 years of age. All others are defined as experienced workers.

The young worker population can also be broken down into teenagers (those aged 15 to 19) and "older" youth (those aged 20 to 24). There are some important differences between the injury experience of teenagers and older youth and between male and female young workers, so this report provides analysis to illustrate these differences.

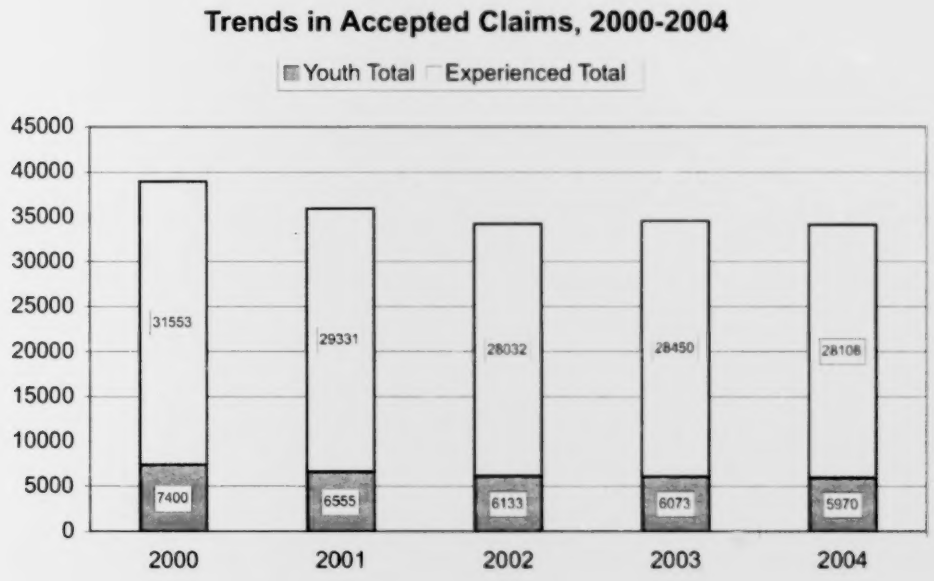
The claims data reported on here is comprised of claims accepted by the Workers Compensation Board in the years 2000 to 2004. This is the same data that is presented in the WCB annual report. Some tables are based on time loss claims, and some on all accepted claims (the sum of both time loss and no time loss claims).

Youth injury rates were developed using a methodology parallel to that used to determine the injury rate for all covered workers in the province. The methodology is described in the Terms and Definitions section. Note that all 2004 injury rates presented in this report are "preliminary".

Claims Trends

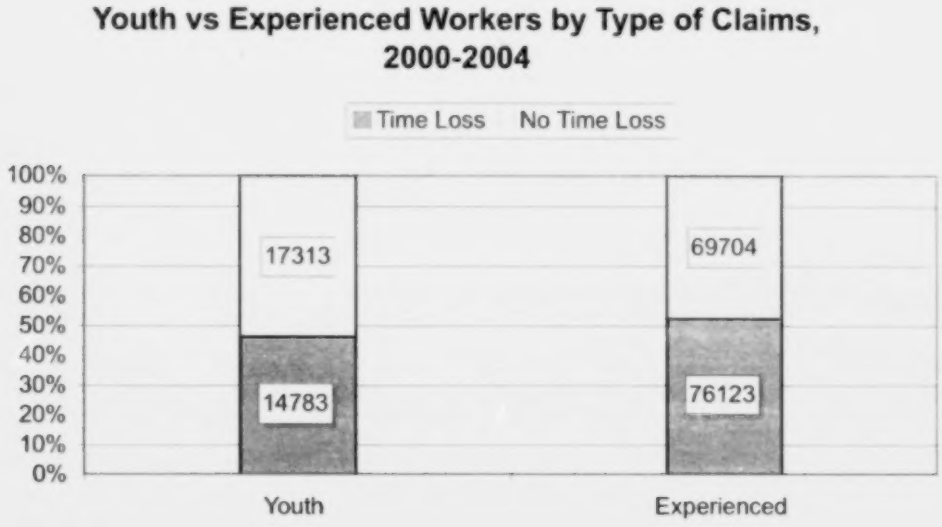
The emphasis on injury prevention in recent years is beginning to produce results. The number of claims filed by youth and accepted by the WCB has declined by 19% since 2000 (Figure 1, Table 1). A similar trend over the same period can be seen for all workers.

Figure 1



In comparison to their older, experienced co-workers, young workers injured on the job are slightly less likely to miss work. Youth have slightly fewer time loss claims as a percent of all claims (46%) than experienced workers (52%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2



The number of injuries among young workers has been declining more rapidly than injuries from all other workers. The number of youth time loss claims declined 20% in the five-year period from 2000 to 2004 (Table 1), while no time loss claims declined by 19%. The number of experienced worker time loss claims declined 12%, and no time loss claims by 10% over the same period.

Table 1: Time Loss and No Time Loss Injuries, Youth and Experienced Workers, 2000 to 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change
Young Workers						
Time loss	3,385	3,066	2,895	2,769	2,699	-20.3%
No Time loss	4,015	3,489	3,238	3,304	3,271	-18.5%
Total	**7,400**	**6,555**	**6,133**	**6,073**	**5,970**	**-19.3%**
Experienced Workers						
Time loss	16,496	15,421	14,871	14,659	14,566	-11.7%
No Time loss	15,057	13,910	13,161	13,791	13,542	-10.1%
Total[1]	**31,553**	**29,331**	**28,032**	**28,450**	**28,108**	**-10.9%**

[1] Note: Totals may not exactly correspond from table to table due to unspecified age, gender, occupation etc.

All injuries (both time loss and no time loss) of young men have declined more than any other group (22% from 2000 to 2004), and claims from injured female youth have declined 13% over the same period. Claims from experienced men declined 16% from 2000 to 2004, while the number of injuries of women actually increased 3% over the period (Table 2).

Table 2: All Injuries, Young and Experienced Workers, by Gender, 2000 to 2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	% Change
Young Workers						
Female	1,660	1,462	1,437	1,462	1,443	-13.1%
Male	5,694	5,048	4,671	4,583	4,462	-21.6%
Total	**7,400**	**6,555**	**6,132**	**6,069**	**5,940**	**-19.7%**
Experienced Workers						
Female	8,512	8,395	8,246	8,683	8,751	+2.8%
Male	22,870	20,872	19,763	19,789	19,279	-15.7%
Total[1]	**31,606**	**29,415**	**28,138**	**28,560**	**28,108**	**-11.1%**

[1] Note: Totals may not exactly correspond from table to table due to unspecified age, gender, occupation etc.

Injury Rate Trends

In addition to absolute numbers of injuries, Manitoba also tracks the rate of injuries per 100 full-time workers. Injury rates are particularly useful because they can facilitate comparisons across age, gender, industry and jurisdiction. Rates reflect the relative risk of injury in a population and, as such, are more informative than absolute numbers.

Over the last five years, Manitoba's time loss injury rate has dropped dramatically. From a peak of 5.8 time loss injuries per 100 full-time equivalent workers in 2000, it has fallen to 4.5 time loss claims per 100 workers (preliminary) in 2004 (Figure 3), a decline of 22%. However, young workers' time loss injury rate has dropped even more dramatically, from 5.7 time loss injuries per 100 workers to 4.1 in 2004, a decline of 28% (Figure 4). The time loss injury rate for workers aged 25 and older declined 21% from 2000 to 2004.

Figure 3

Both the all injury rate for Manitoba (which includes both time loss and no time loss claims for all workers regardless of age) and for young workers have declined, just as time loss rates have. In the period from 2000 to 2004, the all injury rate dropped nearly 21%, from 11.5 in 2000 to 9.1 in 2004 (Figure 5). The youth all injury rate dropped 27% over that period, from 12.4 to 9.1 injuries per 100 young workers.

Figure 4

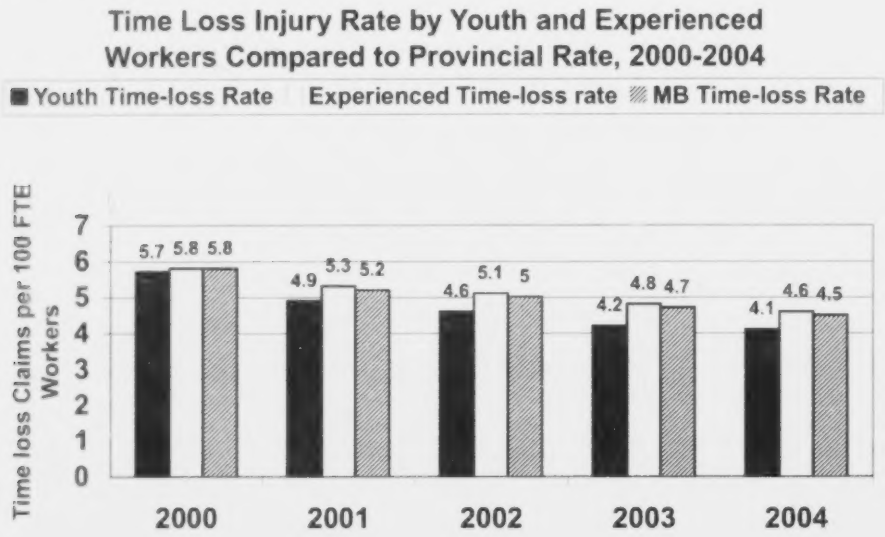
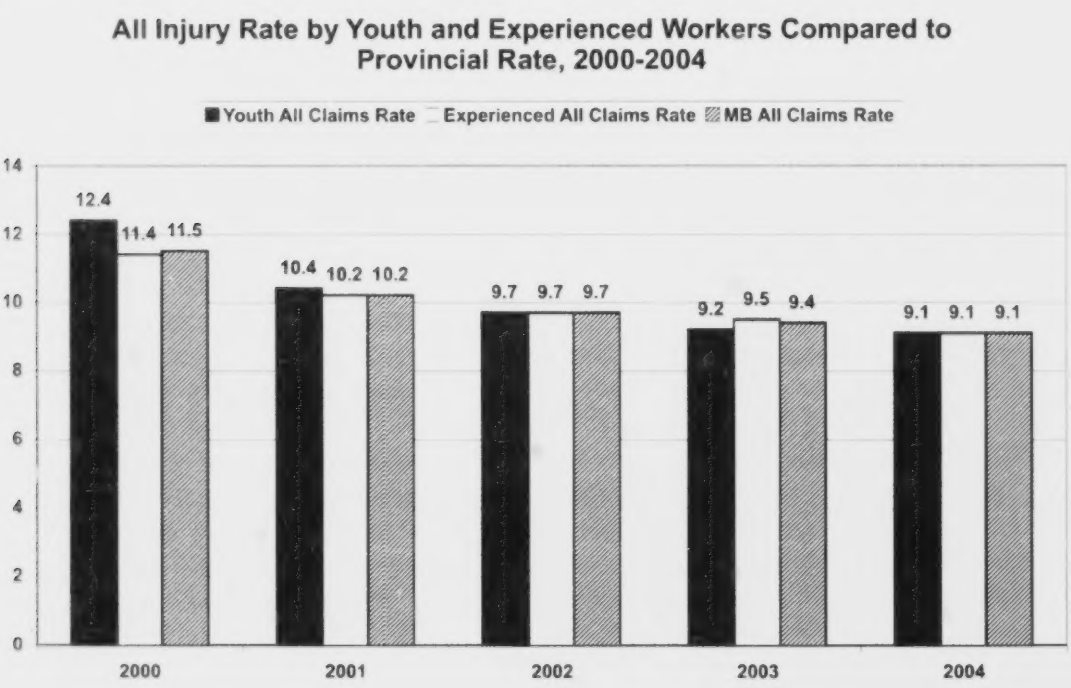


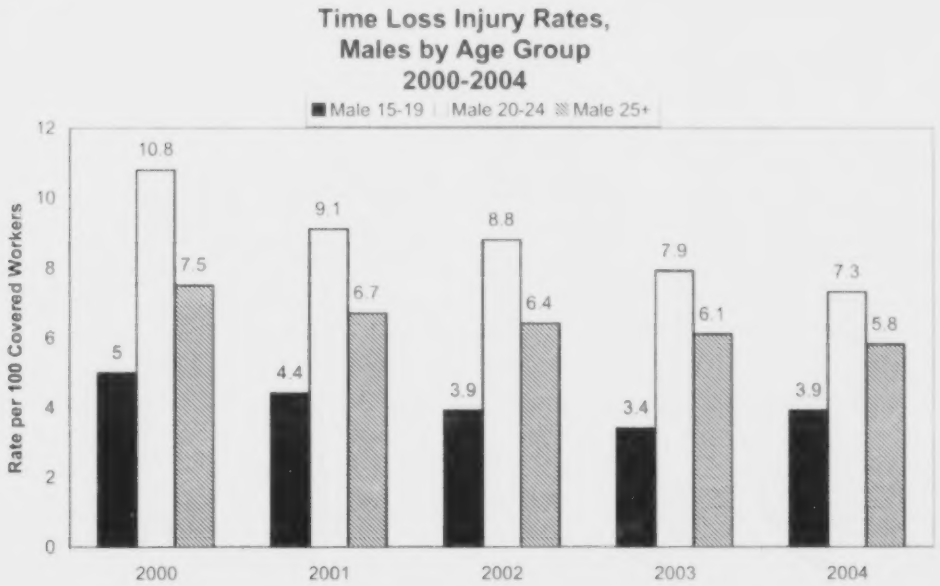
Figure 5



Rates by Gender

When the data is examined by gender and age, young male workers between the ages of 20 and 24 are shown to have the worst time loss and all injury rates of any other group and are at a greater risk of work-related injury than any other group (Figure 6). In 2004, men aged 20 to 24 had a time loss rate of 7.3 per 100 workers. In contrast, the time loss rate for teenaged men (aged 15 to 19) was 3.9[1], and for experienced men was 5.8 per 100 full time equivalent workers.

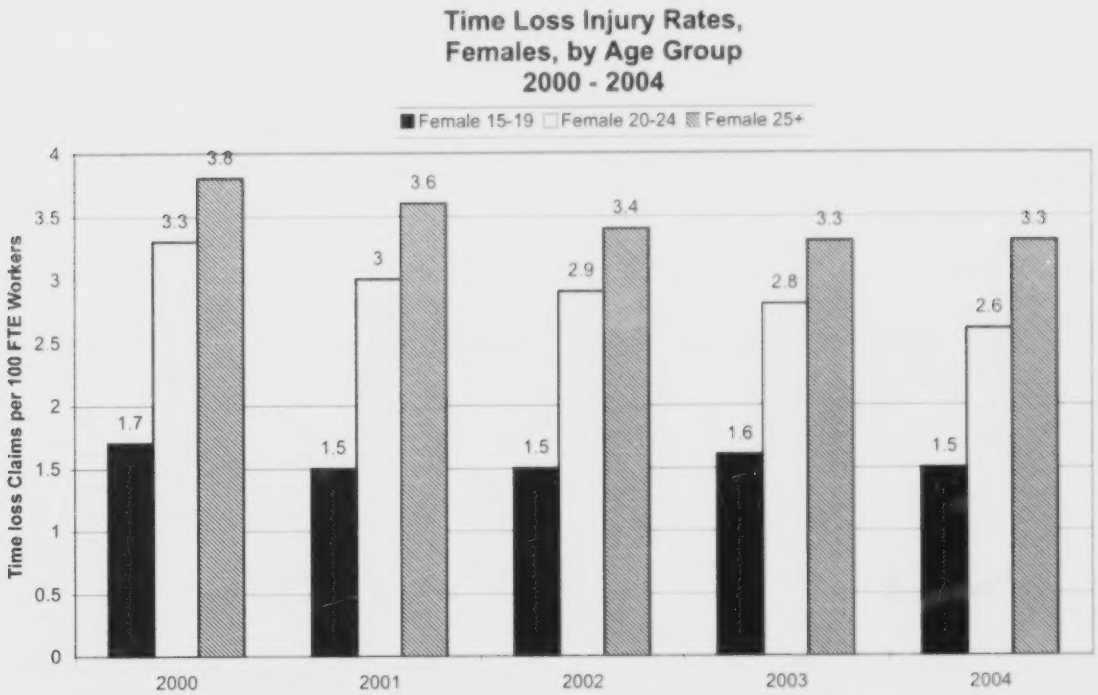
Figure 6



Encouragingly, the time loss injury rate among men between the ages of 20 and 24 has improved, dropping 32% between 2000 and 2004.

[1] It is likely that the reported rates for youth aged 15 to 19 are underestimated. Injury rates are stated as the number of injuries per 100 *full time equivalent* workers. Youth aged 15 to 19 are much more likely to work part-time and so the number of full time equivalent workers estimated for that age group likely overstated.

Figure 7



Women, in general, have lower injury rates than males. However, while 20 to 24 year old men are at a much greater risk of workplace injury than older male workers, young female workers have lower injury rates than their older, more experienced female co-workers (Figure 7).

The injury rates have declined in a similar fashion as the time loss rates. The all injury rate for men aged 20 to 24 shows marked improvement, with a 28% reduction from 2000 to 2004 (Figure 8). An improvement of 21% also occurred among women aged 20 to 24 (Figure 9). The all injury rates for both men and women aged 25 and over also declined over the five-year period (23% for men, 17% for women).

Figure 8

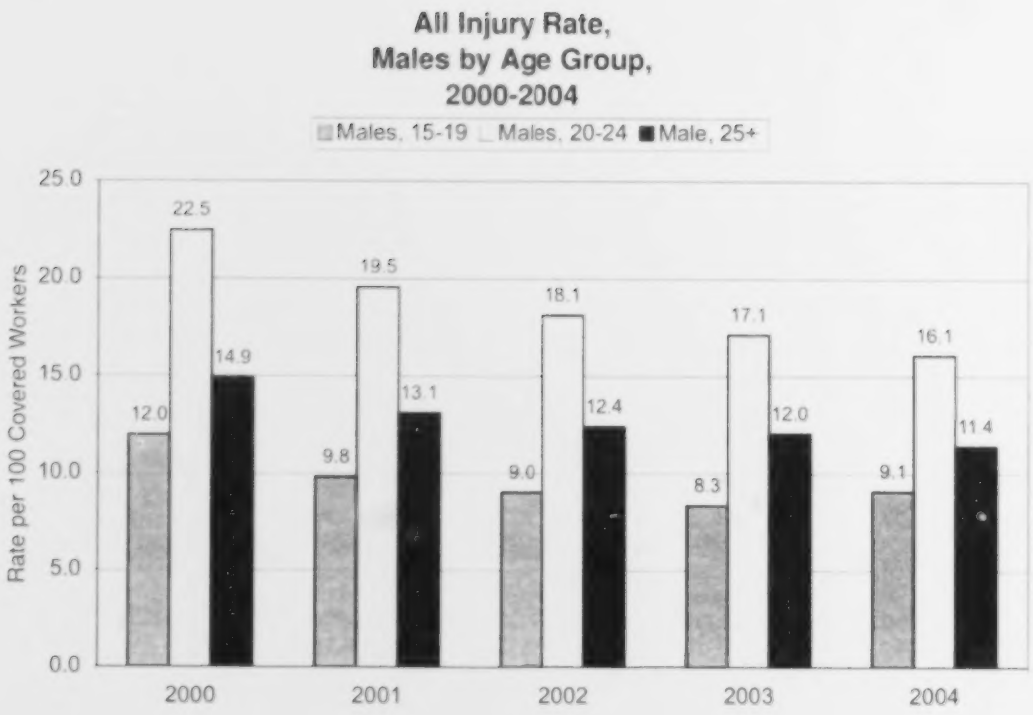
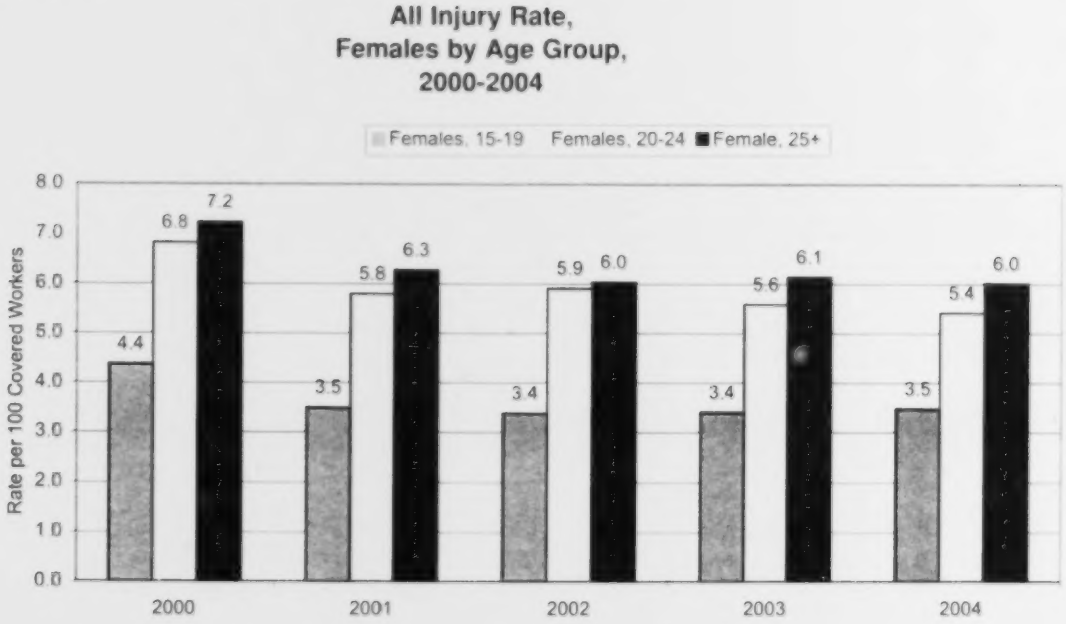


Figure 9



Acute Hazard Exposure Deaths

Just like their older co-workers, young workers are sometimes seriously injured or killed on the job. No one should die because of their work, but when a young person dies because of a work-related injury or illness, it is even more tragic. Approximately 12% of traumatic workplace fatalities in Manitoba are young workers (Table 3). The most common causes of young worker fatalities are motor vehicle accidents and contact with machinery.

Manitoba also tracks fatalities among bystanders – those who are not workers, but are killed because of a workplace hazard. Approximately 29% of bystander fatalities are people under the age of 25. Most of these bystander fatalities are young children living or playing on farms.

Table 3: Acute Hazard Fatalities by Age Group 2000-2004

Industry Sector	Youth 15-24	Experienced Workers 25+	No Age Stated
Farm	*3*	*17*	*0*
Construction	*4*	*13*	*0*
Mining	*0*	*2*	*0*
Logging	*1*	*1*	*0*
Manufacturing	*1*	*4*	*0*
Ground Transportation (interprovincial trucking and rail transport)	*1*	*19*	*0*
Air Transportation	*0*	*5*	*0*
Police and Security	*0*	*2*	*0*
Commercial Fishing	*1*	*7*	*0*
Other Industry	*1*	*16*	*0*
Total Acute Hazard Exposure Deaths	**12**	**86**	
Bystander / Non-worker	**12**	**24**	**6**
Overall Total	**24**	**110**	**6**

Claim Profiles of Injured Workers

The following information is drawn from WCB claims data which records the industry and occupation in which the worker was injured, the body part that was injured, medical diagnosis, source of injury and event in which the worker was injured. Please see the Appendix Tables for reference to all of the data in this section.

Industry and Sub-Industry Sectors

Youth injuries occur predominately in the manufacturing (40%), trade (20%), service (17%), and construction (10%) sectors. In comparison, experienced worker injuries predominately occur in manufacturing (34%), service (18%), trade (13%), self-insured (12%) and construction (8%).

The manufacturing sector has made significant improvements in its injury rates. As is the case for their more experienced counterparts, the rate at which youth are injured in the manufacturing sector is declining.

The major industry sectors can be further broken down into their sub- industry sectors. The top seven sub-industry sectors for young worker injuries are:

- Supermarket/department store (12%) – service sector,
- Accommodation and restaurant (12%) – service sector,
- Wood manufacturing (10%) – manufacturing sector,
- Building construction (8%) – construction sector,
- Agricultural implement manufacturing (5%) – manufacturing sector,
- Meat processing (5%) – manufacturing sector,
- Metal works (5%) – manufacturing sector.

Trends in youth claims for 2000 to 2004 suggest that while the number of injuries in some sub-industries is declining, this is not the case in many other sub-industries. Supermarket and department stores, building construction and meat processing have seen little change over the five-year period. On the other hand, accommodation and restaurants, wood manufacturing, agriculture implement manufacturing and metal working have all demonstrated substantial reductions in youth injuries over this time period.

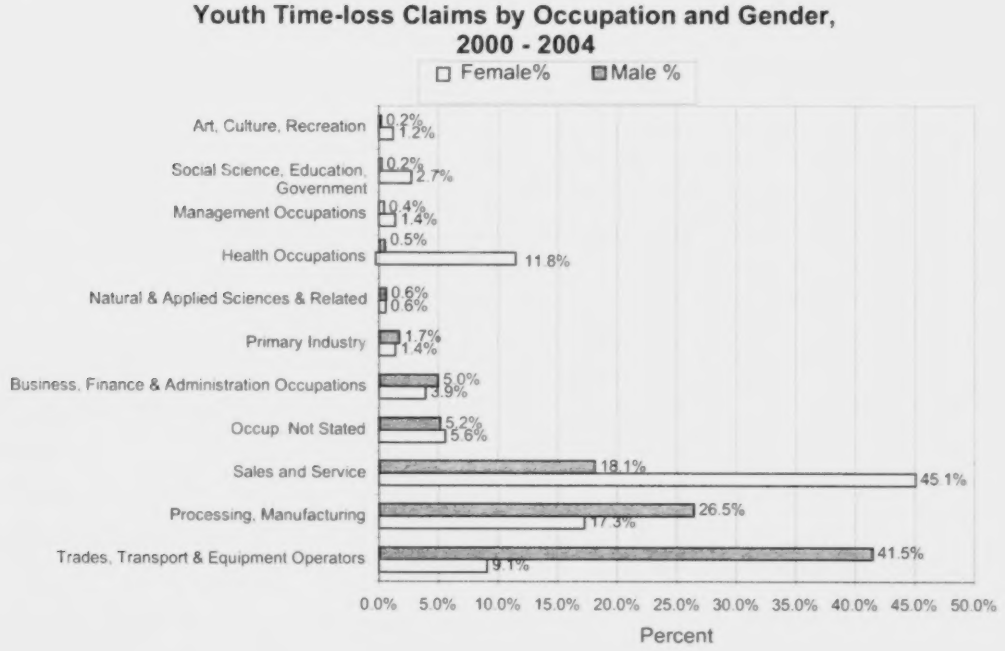
Top Three Occupations in Which Youth are Injured

The occupations in which young workers are most likely to be injured are:

- Trades, transportation and equipment operators (34%)
- Skilled sales and service (25%)
- Processing and manufacturing (24%).

Just like their older counterparts, young men tend to be injured while working in different occupations than young women (Figure 10). Male youth are more likely than young women to be injured in trades, transport and equipment operator occupations (42% of male claims vs. 9% female) and processing and manufacturing occupations (27% male vs. 17% female). Young women are more likely than young men to be injured while working in health occupations (12% female vs. 0.5% male) and sales and service occupations (45% female vs. 18% male).

Figure 10



Top Three Most Injured Body Parts

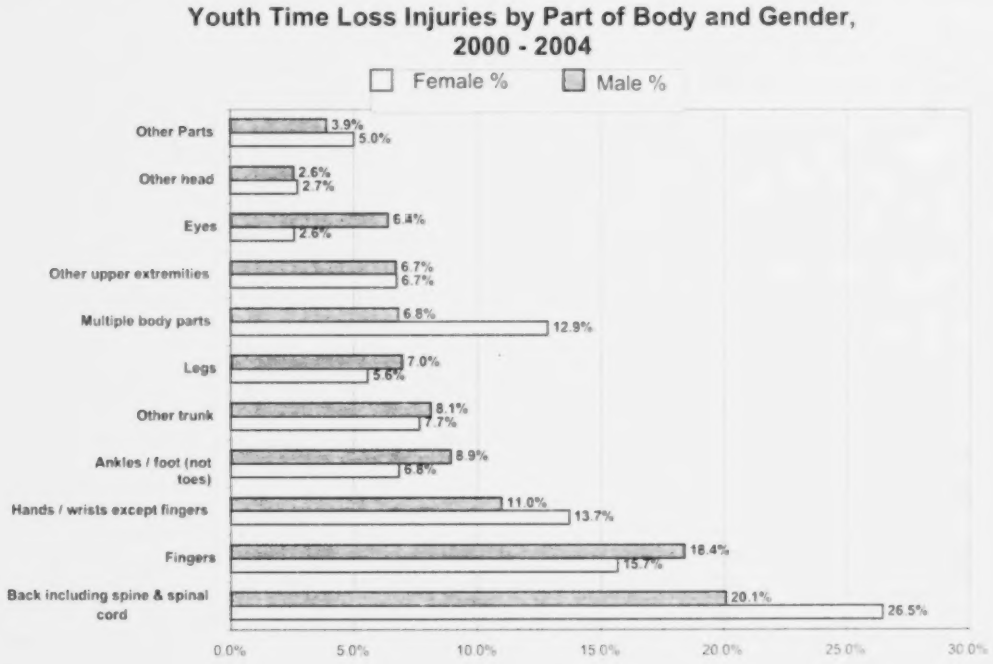
The body parts which a young worker is most likely to injure, and that gives rise to lost time from work, are:

- Back (including spine) (21%)
- Fingers (18%)
- Hands/wrists (12%)

The back is also the most commonly injured body part for experienced workers, although multiple body parts and the trunk are injured by older workers more frequently than their fingers and hands or wrists.

Male and female youth do not always injure similar parts of their bodies (Figure 11). Female youth are more likely to suffer injuries to their back (27% of female time loss injuries vs. 20% male), multiple parts of the body (usually including their back) (13% female time loss injuries vs. 7% male). Male youth are most likely to injure their eyes (6% of male time loss injuries vs. 3% female). Male and female youth are likely to sustain injuries to other parts of their bodies on a relatively equal basis.

Figure 11



Nature of Injury

The WCB records the medical diagnosis (i.e., the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness) for each accepted time loss claim. When young workers are injured, they are most likely to experience these three types of injury:

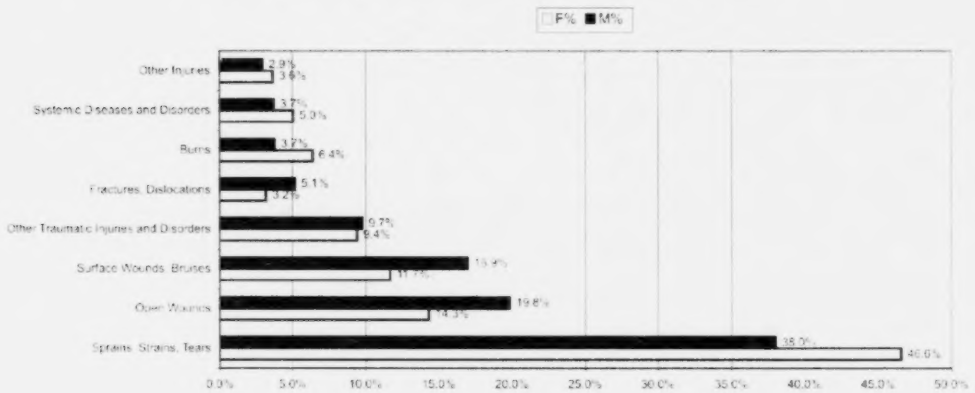
- Sprains, strains and tears (40%),
- Open wounds (19%),
- Surface wounds, bruises (15%).

For older workers, sprains, strains and tears are also the largest category of type of injury.

Male youth tend to have more open wounds (20% of male claims vs. 14% female) and surface wounds or bruises (17% male vs. 12% female) than their young female co-workers. Female youth experience more strains, sprains and tears (47% female vs. 38% male) and burns (6% female vs. 4% male) (Figure 12).

Figure 12

Nature of Injury by Gender for Youth Time-loss Claims, 2000-2004



Source of Injury

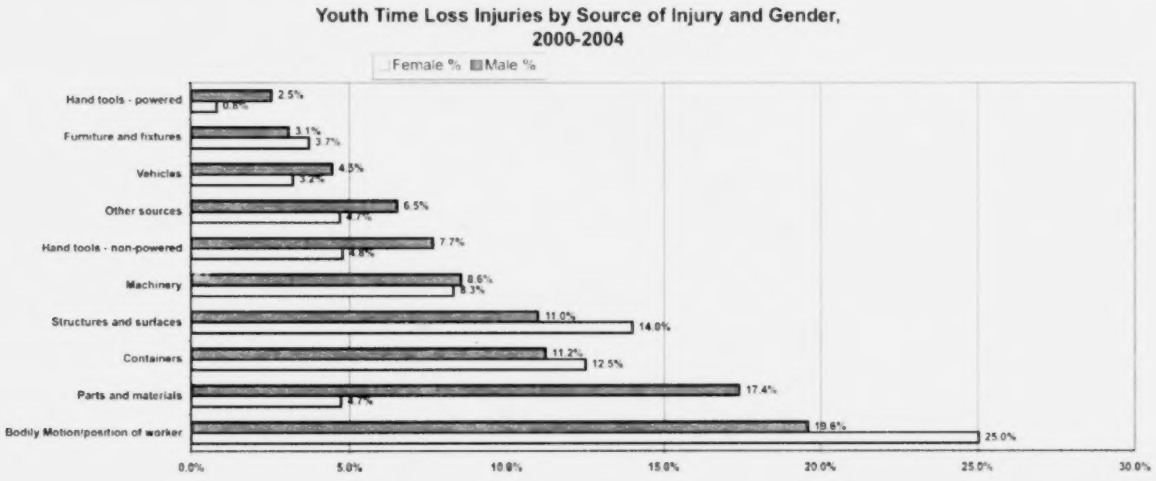
The WCB also records the source of time loss injuries and illnesses. This provides information about the substance or object that the worker was using or came into contact with at the time of the injury and which caused the injury and the time away from work. The top four sources of injury for young workers are:

- Bodily motion or position of the worker (21%),
- Parts and materials (14%),
- Structures and surfaces (12%),
- Containers (12%).

The same four sources of injury are also most common for older workers.

Male youth have more injuries from parts/materials (17% of male claims vs. 5% female) and non-powered hand tools (8% male vs. 5% female). Female youth have more injuries from their own movement or position (25% female vs. 20% male) and from structures and surfaces (14% female vs. 11% male) (Figure 13).

Figure 13



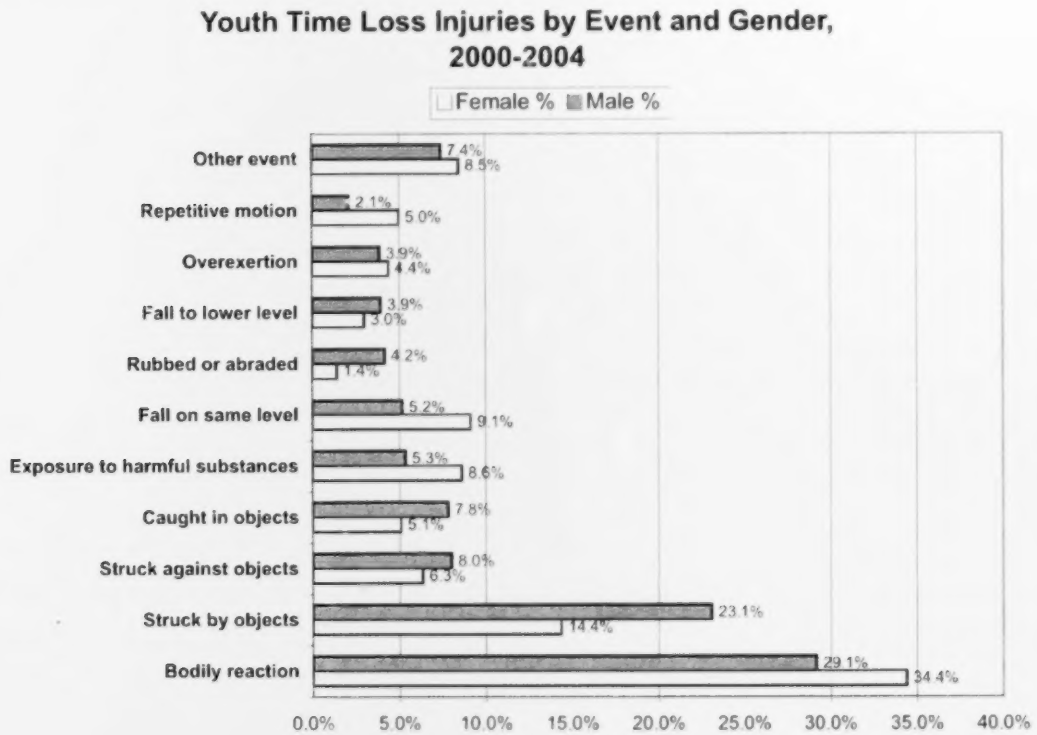
Event
The WCB records the way in which workers sustained their injuries. The top three events causing injury for young workers are:

- Bending, climbing, reaching or twisting (30%),
- Struck by objects (21%),
- Falls (10%).

The same three events are also the most common causes of injury for older workers.

Male youth sustain more injuries from being struck by an object (23% of male claims vs. 14% female) and being caught in objects (8% male vs. 5% female) compared to female youth. Female youth have more claims resulting from bodily motion (34% female vs. 29% male), exposure to harmful substances (9% female vs. 5% male) and falls on the same level (9% female vs. 5% male) (Figure 14).

Figure 14



Appendices:

Appendix: Terms and Definitions

Age: the worker's age at date of injury.

All Injury Rate: The all injury rate represents the number of WCB accepted claims per 100 full-time equivalent workers in a calendar year. This rate represents the risk of workplace injury or disease to a worker over a one-year period.

Full-time equivalent workers are estimated based on gross payrolls submitted by covered employers and matching Statistics Canada wage-rate data. The injury rate is then calculated by dividing the number of accepted WCB time loss and no time loss claims in a calendar year by the estimated number of full-time equivalent workers and multiplying that result by 100.

$$\text{All Injury Rate} = \frac{\#\text{ of WCB } \textbf{Time Loss \& No Time Loss} \text{ Claims in a calendar year}}{\text{Est. \# of FTEs in Covered Workforce}} \times 100$$

Experienced Workers: For this report, experienced workers are defined as all workers 25 years of age and older who file a claim with the Workers Compensation Board that is accepted.

Event or Exposure: the manner in which the injury or disease was produced or influenced by the identified source (e.g., repetitive motion, fall, caught in machinery, etc.).

Full-Time Equivalent Worker: A full-time worker represents the equivalent of 52 paid weeks of employment, whether worked by one individual or several. Full-time equivalent workers are estimated based on the gross annual payroll submitted by covered employers in an industry and Statistics Canada average weekly wage-rate data appropriate to that industry. This method of estimating full-time equivalent workers is in accordance with a convention established by the Association of Workers' Compensation Boards of Canada (AWCBC) and adopted by the Manitoba WCB.

$$\text{Full-Time Equivalent Worker} = \frac{\text{Employer Payroll}}{\text{(Average Weekly Earnings* 52)}}$$

For this report, in order to estimate the number of FTE workers in the covered workforce who are either youth or experienced workers, we take the proportions found in the labour force for employed workers, and apply these proportions to the total workforce to give us covered populations for the 15-24, 15-19, 20-24 and 25+ groups.

Industry Classification: The industry groups displayed in the tables are derived from the classification system used for determining WCB assessments for employers (rate code groups). Rate code groups contain employers whose workplaces experience similar levels of risk. The industry categories are similar to, but not identical to, Statistics Canada's method of classifying industries. The federal agency uses the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Musculoskeletal Injuries (MSIs): "musculoskeletal injuries" or "MSIs" are injuries to or disorders of the muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, nerves, blood vessels or related soft tissue including a sprain, strain and inflammation. Such injuries may be caused or aggravated by work.

Nature of Injury or Disease: the principal characteristic of the injury or disease (e.g., amputation, sprain and strain, cut, etc.).

No Time Loss Claims: No time loss claims include claims where no time at work is lost due to the workplace incident and the worker is receiving healthcare benefits. Within this category, the WCB includes no-cost claims which are claims that are accepted but have no costs associated with them when adjudicated.

Occupation: a worker's occupation at the time of the injury or either the onset of an occupational disease or the onset of a loss of earnings brought on by an occupational disease.

Part of Body: part of body directly affected by the nature of injury or disease (e.g., eye, finger, etc.)

Self-Insurers: employers who pay the cost of compensation for their employees directly.

Source of Injury or Disease: identifies the object, substance, exposure or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the injury or disease (e.g., knife, table saw, vehicles, etc.)

Time loss Claims: Time loss claims include claims where time at work is lost beyond the day of injury due to a workplace injury or illness, fatalities and claims where a worker is granted a permanent impairment award. Starting the day following the injury, the WCB will replace the wages the worker lost as a result of the injury.

Time loss Injury Rate: The time loss injury rate represents the number of WCB-accepted time loss claims per 100 full-time equivalent workers. This rate represents the risk to a worker of a time loss workplace injury or disease in a calendar year.

Full-time equivalent workers are estimated based on gross payrolls submitted by covered employers and matching Statistics Canada wage-rate data. The injury rate is then calculated by dividing the number of accepted WCB time loss and no-time loss claims in a calendar year by the estimated number of full-time equivalent workers and multiplying that result by 100.

$$\textbf{Time Loss Injury Rate} = \frac{\text{\# of WCB } \textbf{Time Loss} \text{ Claims in a calendar year}}{\text{Est. \# of FTEs in Covered Workforce}} \times 100$$

Young Workers: Young workers are defined as being between the ages of 15 and 24 who file a claim that is accepted by the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba.

Appendix: Definitions and Sources of Identification for Fatalities

Inclusion Criteria:

This report attempts to include all deaths that occur in Manitoba as a result of an exposure to a hazard in the workplace.

Fatalities are included in this report when:

1. The Workers Compensation Board accepts a claim involving a fatality and determines that the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness. WCB-accepted fatalities are included regardless of where a death has occurred (i.e., a trucker who is killed while hauling out of province is included).
2. Manitoba Public Insurance accepts a claim involving a fatality and determines that the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness.
3. A death occurs in a non-WCB covered workplace and the Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration investigates and determines that the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness.
4. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police investigates a fatality and determines that the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness.
5. A death occurs on a farm and falls under the inclusion criteria of the Canadian Agriculture Injury Surveillance Program.
6. The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner determines that a death the death was the result of a workplace injury or illness.

Definitions: For the purpose of workplace fatality surveillance, the following definitions are in use.

1. **Worker** – A worker is defined as a person in a position of employment performing any work which comes under the jurisdiction of the WCB of Manitoba, the Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration or Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.
2. **Workplace** – A workplace is defined as any location where a worker is performing his or her assigned work. This includes the "highway" in the case of workers whose death occurred while they were traveling, if traveling is part of their required duties.

3. **Bystander** – A bystander is defined as a person who is killed in a "workplace", including a highway, as the result of a hazard of the workplace, but was not working for or in that workplace at the time of death.
4. **Acute-hazard exposure death** – This is a work-related fatality that occurs when a worker is injured or exposed to a significant amount of a hazardous agent. In such cases, the worker dies immediately or soon after the exposure. This category includes such deaths as falls from height, drowning, highway crashes, and chemical poisoning. It excludes deaths due to infectious agents.
5. **Work-related disease death** – This is a work-related fatality that occurs when a worker develops a disease as the result of a long-term exposure to a hazardous substance or contact with a disease-causing agent. In such cases, the worker dies after months or years have passed. This category also includes traumatic or single events that have precipitated a functional failure such as a myocardial infarction or an acute carbon monoxide inhalation. The fatalities are organized by year of acceptance by the Workers Compensation Board

Sources of Identification:

The Workplace Safety and Health Division of Manitoba Labour and Immigration is responsible for tracking the occurrence of fatalities in Manitoba workplaces. Since 2000, closer partnerships have been established with other provincial agencies in an effort to enhance this monitoring system. This has resulted in a process of accessing multiple data sources for the identification of workplace fatalities. The following sources currently contribute to the workplace fatality surveillance program.

A. Workplace Safety and Health Division
B. Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba
C. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
D. Manitoba Department of Highways
E. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
F. Media clippings – daily review of local papers and electronic media.

Appendix: Tables

The next section of the report will summarize a number of the more detailed tables concerning data discussed in the report.

Table A1: Profile of Claims for Youth and Experienced Workers, 2000-2004[2]

Category	Claims	
	Youth	Experienced Workers
Claim Type (All Claims)		
Time loss	14,783 (46.1%)	76,123 (52.2%)
No Time Loss	17,313 (53.9%)	69,704 (47.8%)
Gender (All Claims)		
Male	24,460 (76.2%)	102,265 (70.3%)
Female	7,467 (23.3%)	42,556 (29.2%)
Industry (All Claims)		
Manufacturing	12,662 (39.5%)	49,820 (34.2%)
Trade	6,519 (20.3%)	19,144 (13.1%)
Service	5,596 (17.4%)	26,521 (18.2%)
Construction	3,077 (9.6%)	11,494 (7.9%)
Transportation/ Communications	1,268 (4.0%)	9,301 (6.4%)
Self insured	1,158 (3.6%)	17,127 (11.7%)
Voluntary	1,179 (3.7%)	7,382 (5.1%)
Mining	387 (1.2%)	3,543 (2.4%)
Public Admin	205 (0.6%)	1,275 (0.9%)
Forestry	45 (0.1%)	220 (0.2%)
Occupation (Time Loss)		
Trades/ Transportation	4,981 (33.7%)	26,729 (35.1%)
Processing Manufacturing	3,585 (24.2%)	15,651 (20.6%)
Skilled Sales/ Service	3,635 (24.6%)	13,963 (18.3%)
Not Stated	784 (6.4%)	4,420 (6.8%)
Business/ Finance	6,965 (4.7%)	4,146 (5.4%)
Prof Occupations in Health	479 (3.2%)	7,800 (10.2%)
Primary Industry	245 (1.7%)	832 (1.1%)
Professional Occupations in Social Science	122 (0.8%)	772 (1.3%)
Management	99 (0.7%)	760 (1.9%)
Professional Occupations in Natural Science	92 (0.6%)	632 (0.8%)
Professional Occupations in Art	65 (0.4%)	218 (0.3%)

[2] Numbers may not exactly correspond from table to table due to unspecified age, occupation or industry, etc.

Body Part Injured (Time Loss - Top 10)		
Back including spine	3,146 (21.3%)	21,001 (27.6%)
Multiple body parts	1,197 (8.1%)	10,432 (13.7%
Other trunk	1,171 (7.9%)	8,058 (10.6%)
Fingers	2,595 (17.6%)	7,423 (9.8%)
Hands/wrist	1,694 (11.5%)	5,633 (7.4%)
Legs	970 (6.6%)	5,355 (7.0%)
Ankles/feet	1,232 (8.3%)	4,918 (6.5%)
Other upper extremities	981 (6.6%)	4,634 (6.1%)
Eyes	807 (5.5%)	2,969 (3.9%)
Other head	381 (2.6%)	1,818 (2.4%)
Nature of Injury (Time Loss - Top 10)		
Sprains, strains & tears	5,917 (40%)	38,967 (51.2%)
Surface wounds, bruises	2,314 (15.2%)	9,027 (11.9%)
Open wounds	2,735 (18.5%)	7,184 (9.4%)
Other traumatic injuries and disorders	1,426 (9.6%)	7,556 (9.9%)
Systemic diseases, disorders	594 (4.0%)	5,384 (7.1%)
Fractures, dislocations	690 (4.7%)	3,808 (5.0%)
Burns	647 (4.4%)	1,222 (1.6%)
Symptoms, Signs and Ill defined Conditions	47 (0.3%)	383 (0.5%)
Source of Injury (Time Loss - Top 10)		
Bodily motion/position of worker	3,088 (20.9%)	22,303 (29.3%)
Structures and surfaces	1,732 (11.7%)	11,302 (14.5%)
Parts and materials	2,121 (14.3%)	8,475 (11.1%)
Containers	1,707 (11.5%)	7,179 (9.4%)
Other persons	390 (2.6%)	5,092 (6.7%)
Machinery	1,255 (8.5%)	4,018 (5.3%)
Hand tools	1,342 (9.1%)	3,570 (4.7%)
Other sources	900 (6.1%)	3,672 (4.8%)
Vehicles	615 (4.2%)	3,181 (4.2%)
Furniture and fixtures	478 (3.2%)	2,339 (3.1%)
Event of Injury (Time Loss - Top 10)		
Bending/climbing/reaching/twisting	4,493 (30.4%)	29,549 (38.8%)
Falls (to lower level or same level)	1,450 (9.8%)	10,323 (13.5%)
Struck by objects	3,102 (21.0%)	9,391 (12.3%)
Overexertion	589 (4%)	4,635 (6.1%)
Struck against objects	1,124 (7.6%)	4,191 (5.5%)
Caught in objects	1,055 (7.1%)	3,339 (4.4%)
Repetitive motions	414 (2.8%)	3,411 (4.5%)
Exposure to harmful substances	904 (6.1%)	2,963 (3.9%)
Rubbed or abraded	516 (3.5%)	2,000 (2.6%)
Assaults and Violent Acts	88 (0.6%)	934 (1.2%)
Musculoskeletal Injuries	6,472 (43.8%)	43,658 (57.4%)

Table A2: Youth, Musculoskeletal (MSI) Claims, 2000-2004

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Percent Change 2000-2004
MSI	1,414	1,218	1,310	1,257	1,273	-10%
Non-MSI	1,884	1,759	1,544	1,485	1,396	-25.9%
Totals	3,298	2,977	2,854	2,742	2,669	-19.1%
Youth MSI Proportion	42.9%	40.9%	45.9%	45.8%	47.7%	+11.2%-

Table A3: Youth, Time Loss Injury Rates, 2000-2004

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All Youth, 20-24	7.2	6.2	6.0	5.4	5.1
Males, 20-24	10.8	9.1	8.8	7.9	7.3
Females 20-24	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.6
All Youth, 15-19	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7
Males, 15-19	5.0	4.4	3.9	3.4	3.9
Females, 15-19	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
All Youth, 15-24	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.1
Males, 15-24	8.4	7.1	6.7	6.0	6.0
Females, 15-24	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2
Provincial Time Loss Injury Rate	5.8	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.5

Table A4: Youth, All Injury Rates, 2000-2004

Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
All Youth, 15-24	12.4	10.4	9.7	9.2	9.1
Males, 15-24	18.2	15.5	14.1	13.5	13.3
Females, 15-24	5.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.6
All Youth, 15-19	8.3	6.8	6.3	5.9	6.3
Males, 15-19	12.0	9.8	9.0	8.3	9.1
Females, 15-19	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
All Youth, 20-24	15.1	13.0	12.4	11.6	11.1
Males, 20-24	22.5	19.5	18.1	17.1	16.1
Females, 20-24	6.8	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.4
Provincial All Injury Rate	11.5	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.1

Table A5: Youth, All Injuries by Major Industry Sector 2000-2004

Major Industry Sector	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Claim Total	Percent Dist'n
Manufacturing	3,257	2,628	2,471	2,268	2,041	12,662	39.5%
Trade	1,319	1,310	1,252	1,294	1,345	6,519	20.3%
Service	1,216	1,135	1,055	1,060	1,117	5,596	17.4%
Construction	685	571	589	608	624	3,077	9.6%
Transportation/ Communications	318	255	213	237	245	1,268	4.0%
Voluntary	225	236	226	248	247	1,179	3.7%
Self-insured	242	254	215	232	221	1,158	3.6%
Mining	92	113	58	68	57	387	1.2%
Public Administration	40	42	41	45	37	205	0.6%
Forestry	6	10	12	11	6	45	0.1%
Total	7,400	6,554	6,132	6,071	5,940	32,096	100.0%

Table A6: Youth, All Injuries by Sub Industry Sector 2000-2004

Sub Industry	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Claim Total	Percent Dist'n
Supermarket/ Department Stores	756	759	767	775	832	3,889	12.1%
Accommodation and Restaurants	878	822	738	721	724	3,882	12.1%
Wood Manufacturing	854	713	669	494	452	3,182	9.9%
Building Construction	590	498	510	538	543	2,687	8.4%
Agriculture Implement Manufacturing	429	269	329	285	354	1,666	5.2%
Meat Processing	317	339	387	361	239	1,643	5.1%
Metal Works	379	306	259	290	304	1,537	4.8%
Healthcare	240	218	222	215	245	1,140	3.6%
Trucking	186	134	114	119	141	694	2.2%
Heavy Construction	89	73	77	70	81	390	1.2%
Printing	89	63	83	74	61	370	1.2%
Agriculture	45	49	59	76	64	291	0.9%
Mining Sector	64	79	42	47	42	274	0.9%
Vehicle Manufacturing	109	62	41	23	11	246	0.8%
Clothing	42	30	23	28	16	139	0.4%
Educational Institutions	31	25	24	23	25	127	0.4%
Aircraft	26	26	20	13	10	95	0.3%
All Other Industries	2,276	2,090	1,769	1,921	1,796	9,844	30.6%
Total	7,400	6,555	6,133	6,073	5,940	32,096	100.0%

Table A7: Youth, Time Loss Injuries by Occupation, 2000-2004

Occupation Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total	Percent Dist'n
Trades, Transport & Equipment Operators	1,019	986	917	1,095	964	4,981	33.7%
Processing, Manufacturing	1,081	714	623	602	565	3,585	24.3%
Sales and Service	756	759	664	696	760	3,635	24.6%
Business, Finance & Administration Occupations	174	151	135	115	121	696	4.7%
Health Occupations	109	89	75	110	96	479	3.2%
Primary Industry	57	45	54	40	49	245	1.7%
Social Science, Education, Government	17	16	18	28	43	122	0.8%
Management Occupations	21	13	22	21	22	99	0.7%
Natural & Applied Sciences & Related	26	20	14	15	17	92	0.6%
Art, Culture, Recreation	5	9	13	19	19	65	0.4%
No Occupation Stated	120	264	359	28	13	784	5.3%
Total	**3,385**	**3,066**	**2,894**	**2,769**	**2,669**	**14,783**	**100%**

Table A8: Youth, All Injuries by Part of Body, 2000-2004

Major Area of Injury	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Claim Total	Percent Dist'n
Hand/ fingers	2,505	2,321	2,102	2,029	1,960	10,916	34.0%
Lower back	793	658	630	633	594	3,308	10.3%
Eyes	783	626	597	621	647	3,274	10.2%
Multiple Body Parts	736	585	585	529	558	2,990	9.3%
Lower arm	713	598	553	564	539	2,967	9.2%
Lower leg	571	536	505	524	520	2,655	8.3%
Foot/ toes	266	264	251	245	238	1,264	3.9%
Shoulder	236	207	207	206	218	1074	3.3%
Head	159	144	133	149	144	729	2.3%
Ribs/ chest	123	135	108	128	130	624	1.9%
Abdomen	71	53	69	57	45	295	0.9%
Upper back	43	43	43	54	41	224	0.7%
Upper leg	47	36	49	53	41	226	0.7%
Neck	45	34	33	35	39	186	0.6%
Upper arm	27	25	28	21	19	120	0.4%
Cardiovascular/ respiratory system	35	37	27	14	12	125	0.4%
Pelvis	22	17	20	12	16	87	0.3%
Industrial disease	15	9	4	12	8	48	0.2%
Hearing	1	2	0	2	0	5	0.1%
Miscellaneous	208	225	189	185	171	963	3.0%
Total	**7,400**	**6,555**	**6,133**	**6,073**	**5,940**	**32,096**	**100.0%**

Table A9: Youth Time Loss Claims by Part of Body, 2000-2004

Major Part of Body	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Claim Total	Percent Dist'n
Back including Spine/ spinal cord	687	623	644	608	584	3,146	21.3%
Fingers	568	594	515	476	442	2,595	17.6%
Hands/ Wrist except fingers	425	372	278	291	328	1,694	11.5%
Ankles/ Feet-not toes	240	256	242	247	247	1,232	8.3%
Multiple body parts	249	220	240	206	189	1,197	8.1%
Other Trunk	297	219	225	210	221	1,171	7.9%
Other upper extremities	230	167	210	195	179	981	6.6%
Legs	213	187	193	201	176	970	6.6%
Eyes	199	175	138	152	143	807	5.5%
Other head	79	70	77	79	76	381	2.6%
Other lower extremities	53	46	49	45	26	126	0.9%
Neck	30	15	20	22	31	118	0.8%
Body systems	28	33	17	10	14	102	0.7%
Part of body Unknown/Other	0	0	6	0	0	6	0.0%
Total	**3,298**	**2,977**	**2,854**	**2,742**	**2,669**	**14,783**	**100.0%**

Table A10: Youth Time loss Claims by Nature of Injury, 2000-2004

Nature of Injury	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Claim Total	Percent Dist'n
Sprains, strains and tears	1,214	1,126	1,231	1,167	1,179	5,917	40.0%
Open Wounds	605	612	555	495	468	2,735	18.5%
Surface wounds bruises	532	482	429	454	418	2,314	15.2%
Other traumatic Injuries and disorders	422	339	246	230	189	1,426	9.6%
Fractures, dislocations	182	131	120	121	148	690	4.7%
Burns	135	152	120	121	119	647	4.4%
Systemic Diseases, disorders	169	99	99	119	106	594	4.0%
Nature unknown	5	12	31	4	12	64	0.4%
Other diseases, Conditions disorders	11	13	4	4	2	34	0.2%
Symptoms, signs and ill defined conditions	19	8	5	11	4	47	0.3%
Infectious and parasitic diseases	2	3	7	1	3	16	0.1%
Multiple Diseases, conditions and disorders	2	0	7	15	8	32	0.2%
Total	**3,298**	**2,977**	**2,854**	**2,742**	**2,269**	**14,783**	**100.0%**

Table A11: Youth Time Loss Claims by Source of Injury, 2000-2004

Source of Injury	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Claim Total	Percent Dist'n
Bodily motion/ position of worker	623	696	717	614	438	3,088	20.9%
Parts and materials	579	422	372	352	396	2,121	14.3%
Structures and surfaces	364	345	324	343	357	1,732	11.7%
Containers	397	301	322	330	357	1,707	11.5%
Machinery	308	242	228	230	247	1,255	8.5%
Hand tools non powered	204	253	207	193	172	1,029	7.0%
Vehicles	128	119	106	119	143	615	4.2%
Furniture and fixtures	117	94	82	94	91	478	3.2%
Persons other	81	81	64	83	81	390	2.6%
Other persons, plants Animals	69	63	69	58	73	332	2.2%
Hand tools powered	85	50	74	54	50	313	2.1%
Chemicals	62	56	28	46	41	233	1.6%
Other tools and equipment	28	14	30	29	38	139	0.9%
Minerals/ metallic	4	8	7	8	6	33	0.2%
Other sources	190	195	172	183	160	900	6.1%
Source unknown	59	38	52	6	6	161	1.1%
Total	**3,298**	**2,977**	**2,854**	**2,742**	**2,669**	**14,783**	**100.0%**

Table A12: Youth Time Loss Claims by Event, 2000-2004

Event	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Claim Total	Percent Dist'n
Bodily reaction	1,050	956	974	837	676	4,493	30.4%
Struck by objects	706	667	626	582	521	3,102	21.0%
Struck against objects	203	242	237	205	237	1,124	7.6%
Caught in objects	227	222	198	219	189	1,055	7.1%
Exposure to harmful substances	209	217	161	163	154	904	6.1%
Fall on same level	172	177	165	185	205	904	6.1%
Unknown/ not coded	256	163	88	79	135	717	4.9%
Overexertion	177	89	82	112	137	589	4.0%
Fall to lower level	114	107	135	99	112	579	3.9%
Rubbed or abraded	135	113	87	102	79	516	3.5%
Repetitive motion	81	62	75	103	93	414	2.8%
Transportation accidents	32	28	30	31	41	162	1.1%
Assaults and violent acts by person	13	16	17	21	21	88	0.6%
Other bodily reaction and exertion	4	0	7	23	53	87	0.6%
Other contact with objects and equipment	3	0	2	7	8	20	0.1%
Other assaults and violent acts	3	3	5	1	2	14	0.1%
Fires and explosions	0	4	1	0	5	10	0.1%
Other falls	0	0	4	0	1	5	0.0%
Youth Total	**3,385**	**3,066**	**2,894**	**2,769**	**2,669**	**14,783**	**100%**